

# KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12 EDUCATION

Program 714

## SPI - Compensation Adjustments

### Recommendation Summary

Dollars in Thousands

	Annual FTEs General Fund State	Other Funds	Total Funds
<b>2009-11 Expenditure Authority</b>	(6,220)	(1)	(6,221)
<b>Total Maintenance Level</b>	270,849	2	270,851
Difference	277,069	3	277,072
Percent Change from Current Biennium	(4,454.5)%	(300.0)%	(4,453.8)%
<b>Performance Changes</b>			
Freeze Steps on Salary Schedule	(1,124)	(2)	(1,126)
Suspend I-732 COLA #	(253,280)		(253,280)
Suspend National Board Bonus Program #	(2,548)		(2,548)
Eliminate K-4 Class Size Reduction	(4,336)		(4,336)
Eliminate Highly Capable Program	(448)		(448)
Suspend Plan 1 Uniform COLA #	(9,113)		(9,113)
<b>Subtotal</b>	(270,849)	(2)	(270,851)
<b>Total Proposed Budget</b>			
Difference	6,220	1	6,221
Percent Change from Current Biennium	(100.0)%	(100.0)%	(100.0)%
<b>Total Proposed Budget by Activity</b>			
Migrant and Bilingual Education	3,540	14	3,554
Educational Service Districts	1,329		1,329
Inactive - General Apportionment	(52,665)	(284)	(52,949)
Inactive - Highly Capable Student Education	320	1	321
Institutional Education	860	4	864
Academic Support for Struggling Students	3,382	13	3,395
National Board for Professional Teaching Standards	(2,373)		(2,373)
Special Education	96,223	254	96,477
Student Transportation	9,883		9,883
Basic Education	207,802		207,802
Enhancements to Basic Education	(268,301)	(2)	(268,303)
<b>Total Proposed Budget</b>			

### PERFORMANCE LEVEL CHANGE DESCRIPTIONS

#### Freeze Steps on Salary Schedule

Certificated staff movement on the state salary schedule is frozen as of August 31, 2010. Allocations for certificated instructional staff salaries for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years shall exclude any educational credits or years of service earned after August 31, 2010. (General Fund-State, General Fund-Federal)

## **KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12 EDUCATION**

### **Suspend I-732 COLA #**

The Initiative 732 cost-of-living adjustments are suspended for the 2011-13 biennium. Initiative 732, approved by voters in 2000, requires an annual cost-of-living increase for school employees based on the Seattle Consumer Price Index for the prior calendar year. These cost-of-living increases are estimated at 0.4 percent for the 2011-12 school year and 1.9 percent for the 2012-13 school year. Additionally, the statute requires a catch-up cost-of-living increase at 1.2 percent per school year resulting from the Initiative 732 suspension during the 2009-11 biennium. This requirement is also suspended for the 2011-13 biennium.

### **Suspend National Board Bonus Program #**

The National Board Bonus Program is an advanced and voluntary program that provides annual bonuses to teachers and counselors who have earned their National Board certification in one or more 25 certification areas. The annual bonus is suspended for the 2011-13 biennium.

### **Eliminate K-4 Class Size Reduction**

Funding for Kindergarten through Grade 4 class size reduction is eliminated for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years. The formula for allocating funding to districts is adjusted to reflect the following increases in average class sizes: grades Kindergarten through Grade 3 will become 25.23, up from 23.11; Grade 4 will become 27, up from 26.15. As a result of this change, allocations to districts are reduced.

### **Eliminate Highly Capable Program**

Funding for the Highly Capable program is eliminated in the 2011-13 biennium. Without the elimination of the program, the allocation to districts for the 2011-13 biennium would have been to fund Highly Capable enrollment at a maximum of 2.314 percent of each district's full-time equivalent basic education enrollment. The allocation would have provided the funded enrollments with 2.159 additional hours of instruction per week for 36 weeks, assuming average class sizes of 15, allocated at the district's staff mix.

## **ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS**

### **Migrant and Bilingual Education**

The purpose of bilingual, or language acquisition, education is to ensure that students receive grade-level instruction while they develop the English language skills needed to study at grade level in a regular English classroom. Federal programs also provide funding to meet the special needs of migrant children, including providing those students an opportunity to meet high academic standards, coordination of intra- and interstate migrant services, and encouraging family literacy. In addition, this activity provides for school districts receiving federal grants related to bilingual and migrant educational programs.

### **Educational Service Districts**

Educational Service Districts (ESDs) assist school districts in increasing student achievement, performing fiscal and data processing functions, and meeting state and federal requirements. State funding for ESD core services represents less than five percent of total ESD funding. The remainder of ESD funding comes from other state and federal programs, and from contracts with school districts.

## KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12 EDUCATION

### **Inactive - General Apportionment**

The Washington State Constitution requires the state to define and fully fund basic public education for all school-aged children. General apportionment funding, the state's largest basic education program, is provided to the state's 296 school districts through a complex formula based on the number of enrolled students (approximately 1 million), staffing ratios, average salaries, and other factors such as adjustments for very small districts. The state funding formula provides over 67,000 staff for basic education. The funds are allocated to, and spent by, the districts and their elected school boards. Approximately 69 percent of all district expenditures are for teaching, 13 percent for administration, 9 percent for school facilities and operations, and the remainder for pupil transportation and food services.

### **Inactive - Highly Capable Student Education**

The state funds school districts' programs of enriched instruction for highly capable or "gifted" students. Districts use a variety of methods to select and serve highly capable students. The Legislature provides funding for up to 2 percent of the student population or about 19,000 students.

### **Institutional Education**

The state provides basic education and necessary support services to school-aged children who reside in institutions such as county and city detention centers, group homes, institutions for neglected and delinquent children, residential rehabilitation centers, and state correctional facilities. Students are served annually in 220-day educational programs.

### **Academic Support for Struggling Students**

The state Learning Assistance Program and federal Title I funding provide instructional help to children whose academic performance is below average. State Learning Assistance funds based on district enrollment and poverty factors to approximate student learning needs in the district. Title I funds are provided based on a complicated funding formula, which targets funding to schools and districts with higher percentages of students in poverty.

### **National Board for Professional Teaching Standards**

The certification process by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS) requires an educator to demonstrate teaching practices that meet high and rigorous standards. Washington State supports this effort by providing bonuses for national board certified teachers. In addition, private foundations have contributed resources for assisting teachers with the fees and in preparing the materials required for the certification process.

### **Special Education**

State and federal law requires Washington public schools to provide appropriate educational programs to over students with disabilities. School districts and educational service districts use state and federal funds to provide supplemental services through the special education program. In addition, this activity provides for statewide technical assistance for school districts receiving federal grants related to special educational programs.

### **Student Transportation**

Each school district electing to provide student transportation to and from school is entitled to state pupil transportation funding. The formula uses basic and special student loads, school district land area, average distance to school, roadway miles, and the number of locations served to allocate funding to districts. The state also pays for the replacement of district school buses through a depreciation system. Schools transport over 480,000 students 90 million miles annually.

## **KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12 EDUCATION**

### **Basic Education**

The Washington State Constitution requires the state to define and fully fund basic public education for all school-aged children. General apportionment funding, the state's largest basic education program, is provided to the state's 295 school districts through a complex formula based on the number of enrolled students (approximately 1 million), class sizes, staffing needs, average salaries, and other factors such as adjustments for very small districts. The funds are allocated to, and spent by, the districts and their elected school boards.

### **Enhancements to Basic Education**

The state provides certain enhancements to basic education funds for class size, school and district staffing, and materials, supplies and operating costs that are over and above basic education funding levels. This includes items such as student achievement fund activities, highly capable student funding, and class size reductions for certain grade levels.